The General's Description of the Charge of His Regiments Up San Juan Hill-Great Difficulties Under Which Our Mon Fought -Heavy Losses of the First Division. Here is the report of Brig.-Gen. J. Ford Kent. commanding the First Division of the Army Corps, on the part the troops under his

command took in the fighting before Santiago HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, FORT SAN JUAN, NEAR BANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1868.

"The Assistant Adjutant-General, Pifth Army Corp. "SIR: I have the honor to submit the follow ing report of the operations of my command is the battle of July 1. On the afternoon of June 30, pursuant to

orders given me verbally by the corps com-mander at his headquarters. I moved my Sec ond and Third Brigades (Pearson and Wikoff) orward about two miles to a point on the Santiago road near corps headquarters. Here the roops bivouscked, the First Brigade (Hawkins) remaining in its camp of the two preced ing days, slightly in rear of corps headquarters On the following morning (July 1), at 7

e'clock, I rode forward to the hill where Capt. Grimes's battery was in position. I here met Lieut.-Col. McClernand, Assistant Adjutant General, Fifth Corps, who pointed out to me a green hill in the distance, which was to be my objective on my left, and either he or Lieut Miley of Major-Gen. Shafter's staff gave me directions to keep my right on the main road eading to the city of Santiago. I had pre-viously given the necessary orders for Hawkins's brigade to move early, to be followed in turn by Wikoff and Pearson. Shortly after Grimes's battery opened fire I rode down to the stream and there found Gen. Hawkins at the head of his brigade, at a point about 250 yards from the El Poso sugar house. Here I gave him his orders.

"The enemy's artillery was now replying to Grimes's battery. I rode forward with Haw. out 150 yards, closely followed by the Sixth Infantry, which was leading the First Brigade. At this point I received instructions to allow the cavalry the right of way, but for some unknown reason they moved up very slowly, thus causing a delay in my advance of fully forty minutes. Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff was at this point and understood how the division was delayed, and repeated several times that he understood I was making all the progress possible. Gen. Hawkins went forward, and word came back in a few minutes that it would be possible to observe the enemy's position from the front. I immediately rode forward with my staff. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was being distinctly felt at this time. I crossed the main ford of the San Juan River, joined Gen. Hawkins, and, with him, observed the enemy's position from a point some distance in advance of the ford Gen. Hawkins deemed it possible to turn the enemy's right at Fort San Juan, but later, under the heavy fire, this was found impracticable for the First Brigade, but was accomplished by the Third Brigade coming up later on Gen. Hawkins's left. Having completed the observation with my staff, I proceeded to join the head of my division, just coming under heavy fire. Approaching the First Brigade, I directed them to move alongside the cavalry, which was halted. We were already suffering losses caused by the balloon near by attracting fire and disclosing our position.

The enemy's infantry fire, steadily increas-

ing in intensity, now came from all directions, not only from the front and the dense tropical thickets on our flanks, but from sharpsho thickly posted in trees in our rear, and from shrapnel apparently aimed at the balloon Lieut.-Col. Derby of Gen. Shafter's staff met me about this time and informed me that a trail or narrow way had been discovered from the balloon a short distance back leading to the left to a ford lower down the stream. I hastened to the forks made by this road, and soon after the Seventy-first New York Regiment of Hawkins's Brigade came up. I turned them into the by path indicated by Lieut.-Col. Derby leading to the lower ford, sending word to Gen. Hawkins of this movement. This would have speedily delivered them in their proper place on the left of their brigade, but under the galling fire of the enemy the leading battalion of this regiment was thrown into confusion and recoiled in disorder on the troops in rear. At this critical moment the officers of my staff practically formed a cordon behind the panic-stricken men and urged them to again go forward. I finally ordered them to lie down in the thicket and clear the way for others of their own regiment who were coming up behind. This many of them did, and the Second and Third battalions came forward in better order and moved along the road toward the ford.

One of my staff officers ran back, waving his hat to hurry forward the Third Brigade, who, upon approaching the forks, found the way blocked by men of the Seventy-first New York. There were other men of this regiment crouching in the bushes, many of whom were encouraged by the advance of the approaching column to rise and go forward. As already stated, I had received orders some time before to keep in rear of the cavalry division. Their advance was much delayed, resulting in frequent halts, presumably to drop their blanket rolls, and due to the natural delay in fording a stream. These delays, under such a hot fire, grew exdingly irksome and I therefore pushed the seedingly irksome and I therefore pushed the head of my division as quickly as I could toward the river in column of files or twos, paralleled in the narrow way by the cavalry. This quickened the forward movement and enabled me to get into position as speedily as possible for the attack. Owing to the congested condition of the road the progress of the narrow columns was, however, painfully slow. I again sent a staff officer at a gallop to urge forward the troops in rear. The head of Wikoff's brigade reached the forks at 12:20 P. M. and hurried on the left, stepping over prostrate forms of men of the Seventy-first. This erole brigade (consisting of the Thirteenth. Ninth and Twenty-fourth United States Infantry) speedily crossed the stream and were quickly deployed to left of the lower ford. While personally superintending this movement Col. Wikoff was killed, the command of the brigade then devolving upon Lieut.-Col. Worth, Thirteenth In fantry, who immediately fell, severely wounded, and then upon Lieut.-Col. Liscum, Twentyfourth Infantry, who, five minutes later, also fell under the withering fire of the enemy. The and of the brigade then devolved upon Lieut.-Col, E. P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

Meanwhile, I had again sent a staff officer to hurry forward the Second Brigade, which bringing up the rear. The Tenth and Second Infantry, soon arriving at the forks, were deflected to the left ito follow the Third Brigade, while the Twenty-first was directed along the main road to support Hawkins.

"Crossing the lower ford a few minutes later, the Tenth and Second moved forward in column in good order toward the green knoll already referred to as my objective on the left. Approaching the knoll the regiments deployed, passed over the knoll, and ascended the high ridge beyond, driving back the enemy in the direction of his trenches. I observed this movement from the Fort San Juan Hill Col. E. P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry, commanding the Second Brigade, and the officers and troops under his command deserve great credit for the soldierly manper in which this movement was executed. I earnestly recommend

Prior to this advance of the Second Brigade the Third, connecting with Hawkins's gallant troops on the right, had moved toward Fort San Juan, sweeping through a zone of most destructive fire, scaling a steep and difficult hill. and assisting in capturing the enemy's strong position, Fort San Juan, at 1:30 P. M. This crest was about 125 feet above the general level, and was defended by deep trenches and a loopholed brick fort surrounded by barbed wire entanglements. Gen. Hawkins time after I reached the crest, reported that the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry had captured the hill, which I now consider incorrect,

and credit is almost equally due to the Bixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Bixtoenth, and Twenty-fourth regiments of Infantry. Owing to Gen. Hawkins's representations I for warded the report sent to corps headquarter about 3 P. M. that the Sixth and Sixteenth In fantry regiments had captured the hill. The Thirteenth Infantry captured the enemy's colors waving over the fort, but unfortunately destroyed them, distributing the fragments among the men, because, as was asserted, 'it was a bad omen,' two or three men having been shot while assisting Private Arthur Agnew Company H. Thirtsenth Infantry, the captor All fragments which could be recovered are submitted with this report. The greatest credit is due to the officers of my command, whether company, battalion, regimental or commanders, who so admirably directed the formation of their troops, unavoids bly intermixed in the dense thicket, and made the desperate rush for the distant and strongly

defended crest.
"I have already mentioned the circumstances of my Third Brigade's advance across the ford. where in the brief space of ten minutes it lost its brave commander (killed) and the next two ranking officers by disabling wounds. Yet, in spite of these confusing conditions, the formstions were effected without hesitation, although under a stinging fire, companies acting singly in some instances and by battalion and regiment in others, rushing through the jungle, across the stream waist deep, and over the wide bottom thickly set with barbed wire entanglements. In this connection I desire to particu larly mention First Lieut, Wendell L. Simpson Adjutant Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Ad jutant-General Third Brigade, who was notice ably active and efficient in carrying out orders which I had given him to transmit to his brigade commander, who no longer existed.

"The enemy having retired to a second line of rifie pits, I directed my line to hold their positions and intrench. At ten minutes past 3 P.M. I received almost simultaneously two requests one from Col. Wood, commanding a cavalry brigade, and one from Gen. Sumner, asking for saistance for the cavairy on my right, 'as they were hard pressed.' I immediately sent to their aid the Thirteenth Infantry, who promptly went on this further mission, despite the heavy losses they had already sustained.

"Great credit is due to the gallant officer and gentleman, Brig.-Gen. H. S. Hawkins, who, placing himself between the two regiments eading his brigade, the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, urged and led them by voice and bugle calls to the attack so successfully accomplished My sarnest thanks are due to my staff officers present at my side and under my personal observation on the field, especially to Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Philip Reade, Inspector-General; Capt. U. G. McAlexander, Chief Quartermaster, and my aldes, First Lieut, George S. Cartwright, Tweny-fourth Infantry, and First Lieut. William R Jackson, Second Infantry; also to Mr. Adolfo Carlos Muños, the latter a volunteer aide, sub sequently wounded in the fight of the 2d inst. who richly merits a commission for his able assistance given without pay.

"The officers enumerated should at least be prevetted for gallantry under fire. I also per onally noticed the conduct of First Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on duty with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, giving most efficient aid to the wounded under fire. 1 bserved several times First Lieut. J. D. Miley. Fifth Artillery, aide to Gen. Shafter, who was conspicuous throughout the day for his coolness under fire, delivering instructions with apparent unconcern. The bloody fighting of my brave command cannot be adequately described in words. The following list of killed. wounded and missing tells the story of their

REPORT OF RILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Organisation.	Killed.		Wounded.		li;
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Missing
First Brigade. Sixteenth Infantry Sixth Infantry Seventy-first N. Y. Vol. Inf	1 4	18 13 12	5 7 1	82 95 47	68
Totals	- 5	88	13	224	49
Second Brigade. Tenth Infantry Twenty-first Infantry Second Infantry	1	6 1	5 1 4	21 25 16	-
Totals	1	10	10	62	
Third Brigade, Brigade Commander Ninth Infantry Thirteenth Infantry Twenty-fourth Infantry	1 2 2 2	8 16 10	5 4	28 81 78	1
Totals	. 6	29	9	177	D
Grand totals	12	77	82	463	58

"At daylight on the morning of July 2 the enemy resumed the battle, and firing continued roughout the day, part of the time in a drenching rain. At nightfall the firing ceased out at 9 P. M. a vigorous assault was made all along our lines. This was completely repulsed he enemy again retiring to his trenches. The ollowing morning firing was resumed and conntil near noon, when a white flag was displayed by the enemy and firing was ordered

"The casualties of these two days (July 2 and

Organisation.	E.	led.	Wounded.		H
	Officers	Men	Officers	Non.	iering
Division staff	11		1*		
First Brigade. General officers. Bixteenth Infantry. Bixth Infantry. Seventy-first N. Y. Vol. Inf	::::	ï	1	2i 2 7	1
Totals	٠,,	2	1	80	
Second Brigade. Tenth Infantry Twenty-first Infantry Becond Infantry	100	114	22	14 7 81	
Totals		- 6	4.0	82	-
Third Brigade. Ninth Infantry Thirteenth Infantry Twenty-fourth Infantry		ï	1.00	4 5 1	
Totals		1	3	.8	
Grand totals		9	4	90	

Gen. Kent's table of the casualties in the third day's fighting shows that only one man, a private in the Second Infantry, was killed one man was wounded in the Sixteenth In

lantry, two in the Sixth Infantry, four in the Seventy-first New York and one in the Thircenth Infantry. No missing. Grand total for July 1, 2 and 3-Twelve offisers and 87 men killed, 36 officers and 561 men wounded, 62 missing.

One hospital corps man attached to the Tenth Infantry, killed, is not included in the bove report. The report concludes: "I desire in concluion to express my gratitude to Major-Gen. Theeler for his courteous conduct to me and through me to my division under the rying circumstances enumerated. Though ill and suffering, Gen. Wheeler was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us

with assurance. "Attention is invited in this connection to the report of brigade and subordinate commanders and of my Inspector-General herewith submitted. I cordially indorse their commenda-tions. Very respectfully, "J. Fond Kent, "Brigadier-General U. S. V., Commanding."

Streets Named After This War's Heroes.

At a meeting of the Clinton Hill Improve ment Association of Newark on Tuesday night a number of new streets were named. In com-pliance with the request of Postmaster Bragaw. who cannot deliver mail in that section until the thoroughfares are properly designated. The association resolved to perpetuate the names of a number of the heroes of the present war, and assigned names as follows: Dewey place, Hobson place, Bagley avenue, Evans venue, Schiey place, Sampson place, Detroit avenue, and Wainwright place.

HAVANA CITY WANTS PEACE WAS DEPLORING FURTHER WAS ERR

BANTTAGO'S PALL WAS KNOWN. Rendy to Fight to the Last, but the Poo-

ple Are No Longer with Them, and the Volunteers in Particular Want Peace. A letter dated July 15 and received in this city yesterday from a resident of Havana says that the feeling in that city, even among Spanish officers and soldiers, is that Spain's cause is opelessly lost and that the Ministry should lose no time in making terms for peace. The writer says: "Ifind that peace negotiations are already on the tapis with the probable result, as far as we are concerned, of independence under an American protectorate. * * * The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago produced a terrible effect on the Spanish element. It was preceded by two days with the announcement that the fleet had managed to escape from Santiago. Notwithstanding certain ominous rumors of a telegram, said to have been received by the Spanish Bank, and the clearheadedness of some who, calculating the immense superiority of the American naval forces, foresaw the impending disaster and de-clined to jubilate prematurely, the Spaniards were wild with excitement, and on Tuesday afternoon the azoteas were piled with sightseers looking out for the appearance of the fleet off Havana, when all their enthusiasm was damped by the issue of an allocution by Blanco, in a supplement of the Gaceta, announcing that success not always accompanies valor: that Cervera with his fleet had performed the grandest act registered in the naval warfare of this century, going out to fight an enemy four times as strong, but having the misfortune to totally lose his fleet. He finished by putting his trust in God, the justice of his cause, and the valor of his soldiers (not their efficiency).

"I had to go into the street shortly after the issue of this allocution. I shall never forget the looks of the Spaniards. They were collected in groups, talking in subdued tones, all their energy and bom-bast having been knocked out of them by the appalling calamity which had befallen them; in the height of their enthusiasm the bandage had been suddenly dragged from their eyes and all their illusions crumbled rapidly to dust; their eyes were suddenly opened to all their disasters since the war commenced; starvation staring them in the face due to the terrible effectiveness of the blockade two fleets destroyed, Philippines practically lost, Santiago de Cuba first and the rest of the island later lost to them forever, and some thirty-odd merchant ships captured or sunk.

"It is most wonderful to hear these ultra-Spaniards of Calle de Weyler and Muralia clamoring for peace at any cost, Marquis Apezteguia and his crowd among the first. Where are those Volunteers who, when they saw Cuba lost, were going to butcher all the Cubans and foreigners and then die like their Numancia and Zaragoza forebears? They are grovelling in the dust, catering to the Cubans, asking one what news one has of peace, stating that it is aseless for Spain to continue to sacrifice her best sons. These are the people who wanted to invade Florida and coal at Key West. These are the people who, when the resources of the Americans were talked about, used to say the Yankees podrian tener canones, pero no tienen corazones, who spoke of them as a people without any possible bravery or fight, lacking the most important stimulus-historia! What an abject race! I used to give them credit at least of a little brute courage, but even that they are wanting in. You must bear in mind that, whatever they may fear is in store for them, so far they have practically suffered nothing; for the eating of biscuit in lieu of bread, the absence of potatoes and 'boni-atos' from their food, the making of a little less money, the experience of a little humiliation on the continual reception of bad news, cannot be reckoned as such. Have the Cubans, of the Havana province especially, howled for peace when they have gone through or are going through much greater privations as regards hunger, thirst, exposure and dangers than these abject brutes can ever dream of going generated if their history only tells one-quarter

"As far as the regular army goes they seen to be willing to fight to the last, at least Blanco is, as long as Spain commands it of them Toral has been ordered not to surrender; to have all his force killed if necessary. That attitude on their part is, however, natural. An army in Cuba with forty-six Spanish Generals can scarcely surrender without having suffered any serious reverse, even discounting the loss of Santiago, which is bound to come in a very few days. All the officers are, however, speaking of their cause as lost and their fight as useless, and in their hearts are praying for the Spanish Ministry to come to terms.

There is lots of plque between the arm; and the navy. The latter accuse Blanco of having ordered Cervera to leave Santiago against his protest. The former accuse the latter of utter inefficiency in not having been able to damage a single American ship. They ask what became of their guns. Dr. Rubin at the Union Club is wild. When Cervera is spoken of as an Admiral he yells, 'Un exad-

nirante, ahora es un cochino. "The condition of the island, apart entirely from all these considerations, is very precarious; the food supply is rapidly dwindling away. Potatoes and bonintos (sweet potatoes) are not to be had; rice is very scarce; lard, there is practically none in the market; bread we haven't had for some time; meat, however, is not scarce, due to a lot of hacendades selling exen to the slaughterhouse in view of a probable requisition. The troops are without food, and they say ammunition is very scarce. It is surprising the poorer classes, who are suffering actually from hunger, are not rioting already; they are not Spanish, and have no patriotic sentiment to hold them back. The mortality

of Havana has never been as large. Everything is most dull here. The town is like a cemetery; if it were not for a few botas and political excitement there would be nothing left to do but sleep. Danger, so far, there has not been the slightest. By the way, I have learned that the bombardment of Havana was intimated, but desisted from in the first days of the blockade. I wish they had bombarded; everything would have been over by this time."

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S MODESTY. He Wants His Men to Share the Praise for the Cervera Victory.

A letter received here yesterday from Commodore Schley in answer to one of congratulation on the destruction of Cervera's leet is interesting in showing the modesty of the writer. Mr. Stephen Vall, to whom the letter was written, has known Commodore Schley for many years and says that the letter is characteristic of him. The letter is as follows:

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, July 25, 1898.

"My Dear Vall: I thank you so much for your letter, but I think you congratulate me more than I deserve. The congratulations you send me are shared with my brave comrades and associates in the work that day, in a battle so marvellous in result and so glorious in the prowess of our arms.

"I doem it the greatest honor of my life to have been able that day to contribute in the least to the greatness of our blessed people, for whose defence we strove regardless of all consequences to ourselves.

"Thanking you sgain on behalf of my comrades and myself, I remain, very truly yours,"

"W. S. Schley."

To-Night's Benefit for Heroes' Families. The benefit for the families of the soldiers and sailors now fighting for their country, at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, will begin by a musical fantasia by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, entitled "A Day with Roosevelt's Rough Riders." The New York Bank Club's glee club will then, aided by the band, set the pace for "The Star-Spangled Banner' for the audience. After Lieut Hobson has made his opening speech Minister to Spain Woodford and others will make addresses. Northern and Southern yer songs will be sung by vocalists of reputs. Nearly all the seats are taken, and the indications are that the opera house will be crowded. A few boxes may yet be obtained from F.R. Pemberton, 15 Wall street, and at the opera house.

ROUGH RIDERS COMING NORTH. early All the Cavalry at Santiage as Tampa Ordered to Montank Point.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 3.-Orders were issued om the War Department to-day directing that all of the cavalry troops at Santiago and nearly all of those at Tampa be transported as soon as possible to Montank Point, L. L. The troops will remain in camp at Montauk during the summer months, or until the end of the war shall lead to the disbandment of the army. Only the cavalry troops will be moved north from Santiago for the present, for the other forces are so infected with disease that it is considered unwise to move them at this time. The cavalry has been located generally on higher ground and have therefore been comparatively free from the diseases which have attacked the infantry and artillery troops. The same reasons which lead to the withdrawal of the cavalry organizations at Santiago apply to the troops in Tampa. The camp at that place has become so unhealthful that the further retention of soldiers there has been condemned by the Medical Department of the Army, and it is regarded as necessary to give the men a radical change of climate and sanitary conditions.

The regiments which will be moved, according to the order issued from the War Depart ment, are the First Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as Roosevelt's rough riders, and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regulars. A part of these are at Santiago and the rest are at Tampa, where they were left when the first movement of troop was made to southeastern Cuba. Most of the horses belonging to the cavalrymen in Cuba were left in the United States.

It is the intention of the War Department, a provided in the official order issued to-day, to start the troops north as soon as transport ves sels can be made available for the purpose. The first consideration in the use of transports lowever, will be the embarkation of Gen Wade's provisional division of fifteen volunteer regiments to Porto Rico.

The Medical Department of the army is rapidly perfecting arrangements for the care of sick and wounded among the cavalrymen to be brought to Montauk. The Surgeon-General will direct the location of the camp and the sanitary arrangements in connection with the cospital and other parts of the encampment. Col. William Forwood of the Army Medical Corps has been detailed by Surgeon-General Sternberg to get as sanitary officer at the Montauk Point camp. He will begin his work by arranging for the tent hospital, and by acting in conjunction with the Quartermaster's Department to secure a healthful location, the proper distribution of wells, and the other accommodations which affect the health of the

The Fifth Regular Cavalry and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, now stationed at Tampa, will not be included in the troops to be sent to Iontauk Point, but will join the forces under Gen. Miles in Porto Rico.

ON THE WAY TO MONTAUK. The Sixth Regulars Leave Tampa and Arc Now on the Road.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 3.—The cavalry troops that were originally ordered to Fernandina camp from Tampa have been reordered to Montauk. The Sixth Regular Cavalry arrived here to-day, but on account of the new orders they were not unloaded and will start for their new camp at once. The Third, which has ar rived here, will also go to Montauk. This will end the arrival of troops here from Tampa. The infantry will remain here and may be oined by other infantry, probably from Miami. This change of orders is a disappointment to Fernandina. The infantry will remain for some time. Inspector-General Thompson and his assistant, Lieut, Crimmins, left for Tamps

HEALTH BOARD AND YELLOW JACK. rmy Will Send Only Convalencents Here Dr. Doty Called On to Be Strict.

to-day, where they were ordered to join Gen

At the meeting of the Health Board yesterday Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Chairman of its Sanitary Committee and former Health Officer of the Port, reported that he had sent the following telegram to Surgeon-General Sternberg of the War Department and to Surgeon-General Waiter Wyman of the Marine Hospital service:

"I believe from experience that the transference of vellow fever cases to this climate is almost inevitably fatal, besides endangering the lives of persons in this locality. I am anxious to know under what condition the army is transferring its sick and wounded rom infected points before bringing the matter before the board for action. At present we have inspectors detailed from the Bureau of Contagious Diseases who are making daily reports to this department.' To this Surgeon-General Sternberg

graphed the following reply: 'We have no intention of bringing yellow fever cases to New York. Only convalescents are to be sent, and we depend upon the Health Officer to stop all suspects at Quarantine." Surgeon-General Wyman also telegraphed

the following reply: "I have to state with reference to the transference of yellow fever cases to the climate of New York, that I had already addressed a com-

New York, that I had already addressed a communication to the Surgeon-General of the army urging that the yellow fever convalescents be retained in Cuba until recovery was fully established, calling attention to them as a source of danger. This letter was prompted by a despatch from Tampa, but would also apply to convalescents going to New York. By request of the War Department sanitary inspectors of the Marine Hospital service will be stationed at Santlago immediately to inspectransports and others before leaving."

These communications were read to the board, and a resolution was passed asking the Health Officer of the Port of New York, in compliance with section 160 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health, 'to make weekly written reports of the number of vessels in quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted, and not to send or allow to return to the vicinity of the city without the permit of the Sanitary Superintendent of the city any person, vessel, or article which this department has quarantined."

PRIVATE ROOM: SPECIAL NURSES. The Gift of Dr. Schley of St. Luke's to a Wounded Man of the Seventy-first.

Joseph Dunwoody, a private of the Seventyfirst New York Volunteers, who was wounded in the head at the battle of El Caney, and who has been living with Dr. Bailey at 265 Alexanlersvenue since he returned to this city on sick leave, was yesterday taken to St. Luke's lospital. An abcess had developed in his

would,
Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Jr., son of Commodore Schley, is the house surgeon of St. Luke's.
As soon as he heard that Dunwoody was wounded at the front he gave to him, free of charge, a private room and special nurses. Dr. Robert Abbey will operate on Dunwoody today, and the soldier will remain at the hospital until he has recovered.

Larchmont Red Cross Fete.

The Larchmont Club house and its grounds are to be thrown open to the public for the first time on Aug. 11, between 3 and 7 P. M., for the awn fête of the Larchmont branch auxiliary. No. 22, Red Cross Society. The clubhouse con tains one of the finest original black and white

tains one of the finest original black and white collections of the country, and no end of other pictures. There are historical relics, both foreign and American; draperies, pewter and Delit ware.

There will be music by both a military band on the lawn and an orchestra for dancing in the clubhouse. Tickets tchildren half price) may be had from Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Post Hoad, Hye; Miss Butman, Gramatan Inn. Bronzville, Mrs. George Dominick, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. R. Flaher, Jr. 130 Pelham Road, New Rochelle; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, Belle Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, Pelham Manor, and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, West Chester.

Mass for the Dead of Cervera's Fleet. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 3.-A solemn high mass was celebrated this morning at St. Mary's Catholic Church for the repose of the souls of the Spanish officers and sallors who lost their lives in the battle of July 3. Admiral Corvera and his officers attended. The Rev. Father fauts colebrated the mass. assisted by Chaplain Martines of the Oquendo and Father De Lead. The sub-deacon was Father Aust. The church was srowded.

RED CROSS'S GOOD WORK IT SENDS \$9,500 BY CABLE TO THE SOLDIERS AT SANTIAGO.

Proper Clothing-\$3,000 Worth of Supplies to Be Forwarded-Everything Being Done for the Invalids at Jacksonville. The question as to how far the Red Cross ould be allowed to go by the Government in

fitting up the new hospitals at Chickamauga has been practically decided. The Government agreed to take twenty nurses for the hospital Tuesday, and a despatch from E. C. Smith. the Red Cross agent at Camp Thomas, said that supplies in great quantity would be accepted by the surgeons in charge, and that he uld purchase such supplies very cheaply in Chickamaura. The twenty nurses who were to start yesterday under Miss Maxwell did not get off, but will probably start to-day, as the Government has requested that they be in Chickamauga by Saturday. Three women nurses were sent from the Red Cross Hospital resterday to assist Health Officer Doty.

Three cablegrams were received yesterday from Miss Clara Barton. She reported that she needed no more nurses at present, as there was very little yellow fever at Santiago, and that the troops suffered chiefly from malarial fever. She said she had not yet been able to communicate with Gen. Miles or the nurses with his expedition at Porto Rico. In regard to the recent request of the Navy Department that much needed supplies be sent to the sick and starying people at Gibara and Baracoa, Miss Barton said that she was still in hopes of procuring transportation for such supplies. She has been instructed to charter the schooner and tug which arrived at Santiago with ice for such

service The Red Cross Society asked the Quarter master-General yesterday for transportation upon the first Government vessel going to Porto Rico for a large supply of delicacies and These are for the hospital which the Red Cross nurses, now in charge of Col. Greenleaf, head surgeon of the Porto Rico expeditions intend to establish

Extracts printed below from a letter from Dr. Kent, the agent at Jacksonville, give a good idea of the Red Cross work there:

"The Red Cross has had a good share in bringing the hospitals of the Second and Third divisions to their present state of comfort and efficiency. It has furnished hundreds of sheets and pilloweases, nightshirts and pajamas. It has supplied fee chests, cooking stoves, fee cream freezers and a great variety of smaller articles. It has built and furnished a bathlouse and kitchen, and before this reaches you will have placed electric fans in all the wards. It supplies the hospitals with all the ice and milk they get, a ton and a half of ice and say

"It will be readily seen that the sick in our hospital are not suffering from neglect in this respect at least. But this is not all that is being done for their health and comfort. A rejuvnating hospital or hotel, planned by the Chief Surgeon, Col. Maws, and with the approval of Gen. Lee, opens to-day at Pablo Beach, a favorite health resort, some twenty miles from here, on the ocean. To this it is proposed to take convalescents from the hospital and men who are running down in health and need a change. To this hotel the Red Cross has contributed table dishes, cooking utensils, &c., for 250 guests. This is a grand scheme, and if properly carried out may do much to promote the health of the camp. Much, however, will depend upon the wisdom of the managers and the degree of self-government exercised by the men. Camp life is not favorable to self-control and very much of the illness at this point is directly traceable to excessive indulgence. The percentage of men in the hospital, however. is not large. Less than 300 in a camp of 15,000, that is less than 2 per cent.

"The Second Division hospital had yesterday, as reported by the surgeon in charge twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever. It is be lieved that these were generated elsewhere and developed here. This view finds confirmation developed here. A dis view finds combrantion from conditions in the Third Division, where the eamp is comparatively new and the ground excellent, for here the number of typhoid cases is greater, and nearly all the cases are from the Mississippi regiment. We are certain, however, that the water is not the source of the troubies. It is artesian and of the finest guality. It has a taste of sulphur where it flows from the well, but when exposed to the air for a few moments this wholly disappears, and, when cooled, the water is the most agreeable and whell costs is to death. Fart of the workpiled cool to the whole camp. We are now supplied cool to the whole camp. We are now supplied cool to the whole camp. We are now supplied tool to the whole camp. We are now supplied to not determine the form of they have not had a drop of palatable or wholesome water since they were sent to that point."

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee met yesterday in the Chamber of Committee, we supplied sent out during the week, was prosonted by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge. Gustave Schwab, the Chairman of the Committee on Hosts, reported that the Red Cross was hourly expected here from Jackson-vice the committee on Hosts, reported that the Red Cross was hourly expected here from Jackson-vice the committee on Hosts, reported that the Red Cross was hourly expected here from Jackson-vice the Allah of the Chairman of the Committee on Hosts, reported that the Red Cross arrived last night, it was necessary to bring her to New York to be repaired owing to the injuries she received while in a cyclone off Key West.

A letter was read at the meeting from the agent of the Allah line steamships at Jamalea announcing that all the Red Cross supplies recently sent down to Jamalea had been forwarded to Miss Barton on July 23.

The question of the formation of State associations to centralize and utilize the work of various local auxiliaries, and while her work of various local auxiliaries and utilize the work of various local auxiliaries

he Rev. D. Stuart Dodge...... drs. William E. Dodge.....

Holbrook Bros.
Charles T. Wing & Co
Charles T. Wing & Co
Yonkers Red Cross Auxiliary No. 4, through
Mrs. Theo. H. Silkman
Mrs. Thomas Foster
Celbermann, Dommerich & Co
Mrs. A Newbold Morris
Proceeds of concert given by Morristown Auxiliary

JERSEY FOLUNTEER PARDONED.

Convicted of Sleeping on Post at Fort Hancock and Sentenced to Hard Labor. The President has pardoned Sergeant W. C. Wiseman, Company A, Third New Jersey Voluntoers, convicted of sleeping on post at Fort Hanock while acting as Bergeant of the guard on
the night of May 30-31. He was sentenced to be
reduced to the ranks and to serve three months
at hard labor under the post guard at Fort Hanocek. The sentence was approved by Gen.
Frank, the thea department commander, on
June 14.

CONVALESCENTS FROM SANTIAGO. List of Officers and Men Brought to Egmon WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-This telegram from

Gen. Coppinger was received to-day: They Are Suffering from Lack of Food and "TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 3, 1898. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Wathington, D. C .: "List of convalescents on transports Santiago

and Yucatan in quarantine at Egmont Key.

ON STEAMSHIP SANTIAGO.

Gen. Duffield. Gen. Duffield.
Seventh Infantry—Capt. Worden, Privates J.
L. Shannon and Edward Wood.
Thirty-third Michigan—Lieut. C. O. Atkinson, Privates O. L. Norcross. J. E. McGregor, C. H. Byer, Joseph Ribble, Edward Zentry, Alein Leah, H. Schreder, Archie Hammond, Fred Camm. William Sine. Joseph Lafontain, Wallece Eddy. C. H. Reeves. Elmer Baker, Fred Baumaster, Cyrus Dunnen, Richard Smye, J. Cannel, Robert Price, George Cox, Cornelius Wilcox, and M. Labargol.
Major M. E. Webb, Capt, Duffield, Col. C. H. Boynton. Boynton.
Thirty-fourth Michigan — Lieut. Rudolph Hayes. Privates Plowman, Greens. Verlice, Thomas, W. Moyle, and Samuel Millington.
Second Massachusetts—Privates W. G. Conwell and William Whitte,
Sixth Massachusetts—First Sergeant F. T.

Sixth Massachusetts—First Sergeant F. T. Jackson,
Ninth Massachusetts—Privates E. F. Sullivan,
Ninth Massachusetts—Privates E. F. Sullivan,
T. F. Dimmond, P. J. Sullivan, John Casey, W.
McCready, F. Johnston, G. W. Brosman, and
Dennis J. Doyle, Corporal P. Crimm, Bergeant
W. A. McCormac,
Eighth Ohio—Private John Robinson,
Seventy-first New York—Privates C. H. Benedict and Paul Perrin.
First Illinois—Private George E. T. Stevenson,
Corporal W. L. Shenard.
First Cavalry—Private Albert Holland.
Second Cavalry—Privates Albert Holland.
Second Cavalry—Privates Allen, Haney, C. H.
Young, Henry Hasburn, and Edward Briggs.
Third Cavalry—Major H. W. Wessels, Privates
John Bigger, Joseph Lingenbrink, Edward
Watson, and W. T. Dudley.
Sixth Cavalry—Lieut, J. H. Reeves, Private
Peter Nelson.
Ninth Cavalry—Private J. W. Irvin.

eter Nelson. Ninth Cavalry—Private J. W. Irvin. First Volunteer Cavalry—Privates John Neill, John Kinney, W. E. Wolf and Henry King.
Second Infantry—Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, Corporal W. C. Uhl and Private Michael Healy.
Third Infantry—Lieut. J. W. Barker, Musician Joseph Moore, Privates G. M. Tansan, W. Benthler, R. P. Hare, L. H. Koogh and Albert Holland.

Fourth Infantry—Sergeant Cornelluson, Printes Robert Tunley, John Leary and Peter

vates Robert Tunley, John Leary and Peter Muller.

First Artillery—Privates J.W. Tharber, Frank Hughes and Louis Lewis.

Fourth Artillery—Private W. J. Thomas.
Twenty-fourth Infantry—Corporal B. Pottler, Privates R. S. Seott, Samuel Corbett, Samuel Stapon, James Bratton, Matthew Turner, Squire Williams, Dock Burton, R. S. Bow, Albert Jackson, Edward R. Strange, Duffie Nunn. Billie Williams, Thomas R. Powell, J. R. Fuller, Henry White, M. H. Reese, Harry Mitchell, J. A. Cook, F. H. Jones, William Cook, Sol Smith, William Isaac, John Wilson, Joseph Moulton, Joseph E. Lawton, E. M. Ray, Jesse C. Miller, W. H. Simmons, and Robb Scott.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—First Sergeant Macon Russel, Sergeant Hayden Richards, Corporal William Arch, Privates Goodwin, Frank Thomas, Jerry Wright, Edward Alexander and A. L. Davis.

Davis.

Twentieth Infantry—Corporal Henry Weigenstein, Privates J. W. Currier, John Buckelow and Christ Bellaley.

Twenty-first Infantry—Corporal W. C. Uhl. Sixteenth Infantry—Private Otto Lucek.

Fifteenth Infantry—Lieut. S. M. Smiley.

Thirteenth Infantry—Privates J. O'Reefe.

John McDermott.

Tweifth Infantry—Lieut. M. L. Hersey: Privates A. C. Head and F. Poultney.

Ninth Infantry—Privates E. Van Brocklin and John Andrews.

Ninth Iniantry—Privates E. van Brocant ohn Andrews.

Eighth Infantry—Private A. Senator.

Sixth Infantry—Musician G. H. Daugherty.

Major V. E. Vaughan. Surgeon, U. S. A.: Maor John Guiteras, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers;

Major D. B. Wilson, Commissary: Capt. Dewitt

Wilan, A. A. G.; Capt. M. Mamable, Garcia's

staff.

staff.

Hospital Corps—Steward C. F. Sanborn; Private W. L. Perkinson.
Quartermaster Clerk—C. P. Daly.
Commissary Clerk—Rudolph Rechter.
Newspaper Correspondents—Stanhope Stams.
H. M. Stegman and E. B. Parks.
Marine Signal Corps—Private John Dugal.
Engineer Corps—Teamsters W. F. Wetzel,
Robert James. Robert Richardson, Vanteel F.
Hampton, J. W. Smythe and C. D. Wright.
Office Servants—Simon Smith and William
Myers. Myers.
One packer of the Thirteenth Infantry died on the voyage. His name could not be ascertained. ON STEAMSHIP YUGATAN.

Gen. O. O. Howard and secretary.
List of sick on steamships Comal, Clinton and San Marcos could not be ascertained on account of storm, and consequent insbiffy to speak these transports. Will forward them when practicable.

COPPINGER, Major-General. Arrangements will probably be made by the War Department to charter a hospital train to carry these convalescents north from Tamps as was the case with the wounded who were brought to Tampa some time ago on the Iroquois and Cherokee.

ABANDONING CAMP ALGER.

The Second Division Starts for the New Camp at Manassas Junction. CAMP ALGER, Va., Aug. 3.—The Second Division of the Second Army Corps is on the march from this camp to Manassas Junction in pursuance of the following order which was re-

ceived late last night: "Headquarters Second Army Corps, "Camp R. A. Alger, Aug. 2, 1898, "Special Order No. 75.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, the Second Division, Second Army Corps, will march to-morrow morning in the direc tion of Manassas Junction, taking five days' rations in wagons. The men will march as light as possible, carrying upon their persons one blanket, overcoat, poncho and half shelter tent, haversack, with meat can, knife, fork and spoon, tin cup and canteen. The extra baggage of regiments will be sent to Dunn Loring to be shipped by railroad to Manassas Jun tion. The Fourth Missouri will remain in their present camp until further notice. One offi-cer, two non-commissioned officers and two men from each company will be left in their regimental camps to take charge of the extra baggage and to tend to its shipment to Dunn Loring. The commanding officer, Fourth Missouri, will take command of all detachments left behind from the Second Division and see that the work of shipping the extra baggage is expedited as much as possible. Convalescents and sick will be left at the division hospital, suitable provision for their care and comfort being made. The necessary guards for them and the camp will be provided from the Fourth

Missouri. "The chief surgeon of the corps is charged with so much of this order as pertains to the sick and convalescents. He will also obtain from the Quartermaster's Department the necessary wagons and ambulances for the transportation of such men as may be taken sick en route and for the transportation of the necessary hospital supplies, tentage for the sick, and the necessary detachments from the hospital corps to accompany the division. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish nine wagons to each regiment for transportation of rations, seven wagons for the transportation of company kitchens and officers' baggage. Two wagons will be furnished to each brigade headquarter and four to division headquarters. By order of Major-Gen. Graham, C.S. ROBERTS, Adjutant-General of the Corps.

The distance to be covered to-day is nine miles, when the troops will bivouac for the night at Burke's station, on the Southern Rail road. To-morrow Bristowe station, a distance of seven miles, will be covered. Manassas Junction will be reached early the third morn ing, where the new camp is to be pitched. The First Division is to follow as soon as the wagon trains can be brought back to Camp Alger, probably about next Tuesday. Typhoid fever claimed its usual number of

victims to-day. Thirty-eight men were removed to Fort Myer early in the morning, and it is probable that more will be sent over from the First Division before night. No deaths have been reported so far.

Tent Hospital on Governors Island. Twenty hospital tents with accommodations

Twenty hospital tents with accommodations for 100 patients were put up on the north shore of Governors Island yesterday in the rear of the hospital. The tents will be equipped with five cots each to-day. The additional accommodations for sick and wounded were asked for in anticipation of the arrival of more patients from Cuba. Private Black, Fourth United States Infantry, and Private Frisard, Ninth Massachusetta VolunteeriInfantry, are the only serious cases at the island now. Both have typhoid fever.

TEXAS SAFE IN DRY DOCK.

BATTLESHIP'S HULL NEEDED CLEANING VERY BADLY.

Dents Made by Spanish Shells at Santiage Hardly Discernible-Injury Received by

Striking a Coral Reef Off Dry Tortugas. The work of floating the Texas into dry dock No. 2 at the navy yard was accomplished yesterday morning without the slightest mishap. The famous battleship has certainly lost the hoodoo which was supposed to attend her When the Texas reached the yard she drew nearly twenty-five feet of water, but by removing coal and ammunition this had been reduced to twenty-two feet forward and twentythree feet aft. The water in the dock reached to twenty-seven feet over the sill, thus leaving a safe margin for the vessel. The Texas was towed to the dock by the tugs Nina and Traffic, under the direction of Yard Pilot Bell, and the docking was under the direction of Naval Constructor Bowles, who superintended the construction of the vessel at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Texas was safe in the dry dock at fifteen minutes after 0 o'clock. The five or six mil-lion gallons of water were pumped out slowly. and it was 12 o'clock before the complete hull of the battleship came into view. months' cruise in tropical waters had befouled her sides with sea grass and barnacles. A dirtier ship in that respect, it was said, had never been seen at the yard. As the water receded the work of scraping and brushing of her sides was carried on by gangs of sailors on floats, and the Texas was soon ready to receive a fresh coat of paint.

The three or four hundred spectators who stood on the edge of the dock could hardly see the three dents made by the Spanish shells at Santiago, but the injury the vessel received by running on a coral reef off Dry Tortugas lask apring could be easily seen. The dent is about eight feet long and six inches deep, and about four feet above the keel on the port side, abreast of the foremast. Constructor Bowles carefully examined the dent. He said that it could be easily beaten out, and that the damage was very slight. It is expected that the Texas will be ready to leave the dock on Saturday, but she may remain at the yard a couple of weeks. The sailors on the Texas are reaping a rich

harvest from the sale of trophies in the shape of Spanish coins and other articles taken from the Maria Teresa. Few visitors leave the yard without some war memento. Arrangements are under way to give the

cruiser Brooklyn a grand welcome when she comes to the yard in a couple of weeks. A special reception will be prepared for Capt. Cook and the officers under the direction of the committee which had charge of the presentation of the \$10,000 silver service to the cruiser.

TROOPS FOR MONTAUE POINT.

Part of the Tampa Men to Come North-Coppinger's Porto Bico Troops. TAMPA, Fig., Aug. 3.-At noon to-day orders from Washington were received by Gen. Cop-pinger to send all of the troops now here

and some from Fernandina, who are not to form a part of the Porto Rico expedition, to Montauk Point. The troops included in the order are four troops of the Roosevelt rough detachments of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Regular Cavalry, and detachments of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry and First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry which are now in camp at Lakeland. Gen. Coppinger is well satisfied with the selection of Montauk as a camp for his men, and believes that the benefits of the change will be felt im-

The time of Gen. Coppinger's departure from Pampa for Porto Rico is drawing near. It is the present plan of the War Department for him to go some day this week. Tampa has been decided on as the place of embarkation for the expedition which he is to command, and a sufficient number of transports to carry the troops who will go with him are expected daily at the port. Four of the regiments that have been ordered to go with him are here and are the Fifth Regular Cavalry, Fifth Regular Infantry, Fifth Maryland and Second Georgia, The First Florida Regiment, which has also been designated as one of those to go to Porto Rico, will embark at Fernandina and join the expedition near Key West.

Besides the five regiments named it is known that about 1,200 artillery will also be sent on this expedition. The artillery will be under the command of Gen. Rogers, who was to have gone on the last expedition. The early departure of Gen. Coppinger will prevent the removal of his headquarters from Tampa to Fernandina, as was the programme, and all of his staff officers will return to Tampa at once.

WON'T START UNTIL SATURDAY. Engineers Will Board the Transport Chee-ter in Brooklyn To-Morrow.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEERSEILL, N. Y., Aug. 3 .-There is another change in the plans for send-ing the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, to Porto Rico. They will not sail on the Chester to-morrow, as expected. Word came to-day that the transport will not be ready until Saturday. An effort will be made, however, to send the regiment away on Friday. Arrangements have been made with the Starin Steamboat Company to send a barge, a lighter and two tugs on Friday morning to carry the regiment and their equipments to Brooklyn, where at Pier 26 they will be trans. ferred to the transport Chester, now loading there. The regiment will spend the night aboard the Chester, and she will probably sail

on Saturday. The First Battalion, attired in Khaki uniforms, had battalion drill this afternoon on the east parade ground. Over near Battery Hill the Second Battalion were building breastworks and making gabions and fascines. This was the first sap made at camp. Twelve gabions were used in its construction. The fortification was about thirty feet long and was made of earth put in and around the gabions It faced toward the Hudson River, commandng the bay and river for ten miles. Back of the earthworks the men dug their trenches The work was well advanced when the recall from drill sounded. This work was watched with great interest by many spectators.

General orders at retreat to-night announced entences for a score of men who had been found guilty by a field court-martial of being absent without leave and of intoxication. The sentences were fines ranging from \$10 down and confinement at hard labor. Quartermasters and their assistants have been busy all day packing up stores, tools, equipments, &c., preparatory to departure. The guard has been doubled about all the lines of camp.

TO BRING HOME 71ST'S DEAD.

Breakwater Takes Down Three Coffins, Also Pay for the Troops. A representative of the firm of John W. Lyons

k Sons, undertakers of 60 East 125th street, will sail in the transport Breakwater for Santiago to-day with coffins in which to bring home the bodies of three members of the Seventy-first New York, killed on Cuban battlefields. The bodies to be brought home are those of Corporal Henry J. Schied, Company F, who lived at 207 East Fortieth street; Private George L. Immen. Company C. who lived at 477 Fourth avenue, and that of a man whose name was given as Cushing. There was a Sergeant Charles W. Cutting, Company L. living at 40 South Clinton street, East Orange, N. J., who was reported as wounded at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Another passenger on the Breakwater will be Major F. O. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., who will carry money with which to pay off shafter's army. To guard the money cheat a guard of a and six privates has been detailed from Fort Wadsworth.

Weds a Naval Surgeon.

NORFOLE, Va., Aug. 3.—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, U. S. N., was married to-day at Portamouth, Va., to Miss Bessie M., daughter of Judge and Mrs. C. W. Murdaugh of